

submentum covering over the base of the maxillæ show that *Mysteria* is in some respects a very specialized genus and cannot be considered as ancestral.

One of the chief obstacles to my view of the matter has been the difficulty hitherto of showing how such forms as the Lamiidæ could be derived from Lepturoid ancestors. This difficulty is to a great extent removed when we see a genus like *Atimia*, which admittedly is closely related to the Lepturinæ, presenting so striking a resemblance in general form to the Lamiidæ.

The genus *Tenthras*, associated with *Atimia* both by Thomson and Lacordaire, is actually a Lamiid referable to the group Acanthocinides.

Cerambyx notatus, Drury, Illustrations of Exotic Insects, ii. p. 64, pl. xxxv. fig. 2, and Index (1773).

This species is omitted from the Catalogue of Gemminger and Harold, and appears to have escaped the notice of North-American entomologists. Drury's figure and description of it are so good as to leave no room to doubt that it is a North-American species of *Monohammus*, identical with *M. confusor*, Kirby. The latter name, being much later in date, must go as a synonym.

XXIII.—*The Genera of Stephanoceras and Allies.*

By S. S. BUCKMAN, F.G.S.

DR. ERICH MASCKE has lately published at Göttingen his "Inaugural Dissertation" under the title of "Die *Stephanoceras*-Verwandten in den Coronatenschichten von Norddeutschland." This paper shows great promise, and the very comprehensive work on the subject which is to follow will be awaited with much interest. The following abstract of and notes on the palæontological portion of his paper will, it is hoped, be of service.

Family *Otoitidæ*, Mascke.

Genus *OTOITES*, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. sauzei*, d'Orb."

17 species, of which 15 are new.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 8. Vol. i.

Genus EPALXITES, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. contractus anceps*, Qu."

5 species, of which 4 are new.

Genus METAXYTES, Mascke.

"Type, *Met. intermedius*, n. f."

18 species, of which all are new.

Depressed, strong-ribbed Stephanoceratoids, with ears.

Genus NORMANNITES, Mun.-Chalm.

"Type, *Am. braikenridgii*, Sow."

54 species, of which all but 2 are new.

In placing *Am. braikenridgii*, Sow., as the type of this genus Mascke has disregarded Munier-Chalmas. That author ('Compte-rend. Soc. Géol. France, 1892, xiv. p. clxxii) specially mentioned *Am. braikenridgii*, d'Orb. The difference is very important, for Dundry, which is the type-locality of *A. braikenridgii*, Sow., possesses no strata at all which could yield *Am. braikenridgii*, d'Orb. The *Am. braikenridgii*, Sow., is from the *sauzei*-zone, and its lappets, being lateral, not latero-peripheral, indicate a species of the *sauzei* group; it belongs, therefore, to the genus *Otoites*, Mascke. There is indirect evidence for this conclusion—the specimens in the Bristol Museum labelled *Am. braikenridgii* were the species which has of late years been termed *A. sauzei*, d'Orb. It seems desirable that the confusion between the Sowerbyan and d'Orbignyian species of *Am. braikenridgii* should be prevented; and as for a long time the need of a distinguishing appellation for the latter species has been felt, the present opportunity may be taken to give the name

Normannites orbignyi, nov.

1846. *Ammonites braikenridgii*, d'Orb. (non Sow.), Pal. franç., Terr. jur., Ceph. pl. cxxxv. figs. 3, 4 only.

Therefore Munier-Chalmas's genus will read thus:—

Genus NORMANNITES, Mun.-Chalm.

Type, *A. braikenridgii*, d'Orb. (non Sow.), = *Normannites orbignyi*.

And in the genus *Otoites* there will be three named species to deal with:—*O. sauzei* (d'Orb.); *O. braikenridgii* (Sow.), thinner, less spinous; *O. contractus* (Sow.).

Genus GERMANITES, Mascke.

"Type, *Germ. latilobus*, n. f."

12 species, of which all are new.

Compressed, somewhat fine-ribbed *Stephanoceratoids* with ears.

Genus PARKINSONIA, Bayle.

"Type, *Am. parkinsoni*, Sow."

5 species, of which 4 are new.

These are only the species from the *Coronatenschichten* of North Germany. From higher beds in England and Wurtemberg the number of species is very large.

Genus STRENOCERAS, Hyatt.

"Type, *Am. niortensis*, d'Orb."

7 species, of which 2 are new.

Genus SPIROCERAS, Qu.

"Type, *Hamites bifurcatus*, Qu."

No further record.

Genus POLYPLECTITES, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. linguiferus*, d'Orb."

No further record.

Family *Stemmatoceratidæ*, Mascke.

Genus STEMMATOCERAS, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. humphriesianus coronatus*, Qu."

15 species, of which 13 are new.

Genus SKIROCERAS, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. humphriesianus macer*, Qu."

15 species, of which 13 are new.

Genus TELOCERAS, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. blagdeni*, Sow."

19 species, of which 14 are new.

Genus BACULATOCERAS, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. baculatus*, Qu."
7 species, of which 4 are new.

Genus APSORROCERAS, Hyatt.

"Type, *Ham. baculatus*, Qu."
No record.

Family Stephanoceratidæ (Zittel), em. Mascke.

Genus EMILEIA, Buckm.

"Type, [*A.*] *brocchii*, Sow."
11 species, of which 7 are new.

Genus CHONDROCERAS, Mascke.

"Type, *Am. gervillei*, Sow."
41 species, divided into 6 groups, only 1 species yet described.

Genus SPHÆROCERAS (Bayle), em. Mascke.

"Type, *Am. brongniarti*, Sow."
7 species, of which 6 are new.

Genus STEPHANOCERAS (Waagen), em. Mascke.

"Type, *Am. Humphr. mutabilis*, Qu."
25 species, of which 21 are new.
The generic name is preoccupied for Rotifers.

Genus STEPHEOCERAS, Buckm.

"Type, *Am. humphriesi[anus]*, Sow."
16 species, of which 12 are new.

Genus GARANTIANA, Hyatt.

"Type, *Am. garanti[anus]*, d'Orb."
15 species, of which 13 are new.

This genus is really new. Hyatt cited it as Siemiradzki's, but that author did not name it. Mascke gives the history of its origin.

Genus SUBPARKINSONIA, Mascke.

"Type, *Subp. divisa*, n. f."
3 species, of which all are new.

Garantiana-like forms with indistinct peripheral break of ribs; no definite break bordered by knobs as in *Garantiana*. Some species from the *niortensis*-beds of Osborne, Dorset, answer to this description.

The new species enumerated as belonging to these genera have not yet been described by Dr. Mascke, but they are promised in an important forthcoming work. Those who know how the present paucity of names for these fossils hampers geological and biological work will earnestly desire that its publication be not delayed.

Besides these genera, that of *Cadomites*, Munier-Chalmas, type *Am. deslongchampsii*, d'Orb., would certainly be added under Mascke's family Stephanoceratidæ. To this genus belongs *A. daubenyi*, Gemmellaro, a very rare species for Britain, which has been found in the *truellii*-beds of Burton Bradstock, Dorset; and there are other species not yet named.

It will be seen that Mascke arranges "*Stephanoceras* and allies," from the Coronatenschichten only, into 21 genera, of which 11 are new, and that he mentions 292 species, of which 253 are new—that is to say, that in a part only of what was a few years ago grudgingly regarded as one genus with some dozen species, he proposes to have 3 families, 21 genera, and some 300 species. Put in another way, it is, perhaps, more striking—the "good old species" "*A. humphriesianus*" is to be divided into 71 species, distributed among 4 genera, in 2 families.

These results are quite in accordance with the expectations of those who have studied the Inferior Oolite, and know by experience its remarkably prolific Ammonite fauna; but they will doubtless surprise those who have thought that the Inferior Oolite had been given too many species already, and that the best way to veil the fact of its Ammonite fecundity was to cause the discontinuance of the work on it. However, what is not to be accomplished in one country is evidently to be undertaken with vigour in another.

XXIV.—*Descriptions of new Freshwater Fishes from China and Japan.* By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

Gymnostomus formosanus.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 4 in the length, length of head $\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout shorter than postorbital part of head. Diameter of